

# ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

If  $a, b, c \in \left[0; \frac{1}{2}\right]$  and  $a + b + c = 1$ , then prove that :

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc \leq \frac{9}{32}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc - \frac{9}{32} = \\
 & = 3abc + \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right) \left( \left( \sum_{\text{cyc}} a \right)^2 - 3 \sum_{\text{cyc}} ab \right) + 4abc - \frac{9}{32} \\
 & \stackrel{a+b+c=1}{=} 7abc + 1 - 3(bc + a(1-a)) - \frac{9}{32} = 3a^2 - 3a + 1 + bc(7a-3) - \frac{9}{32} \\
 \therefore a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc - \frac{9}{32} &= \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 32bc(7a-3) + 23}{32} \rightarrow (m)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Case 1**  $7a - 3 \geq 0$  and then :  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc - \frac{9}{32} \stackrel{\text{via (m)}}{=} \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 32bc(7a-3) + 23}{32} \stackrel{A-G}{\leq} \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 8(b+c)^2(7a-3) + 23}{32}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{a+b+c=1}{=} \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 8(1-a)^2(7a-3) + 23}{32} = \frac{56a^3 - 40a^2 + 8a - 1}{32} \\
 & = \frac{(2a-1)(19a^2 + (3a-1)^2)}{32} \leq 0 \left( \because a \in \left[0; \frac{1}{2}\right] \right) \therefore a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc \leq \frac{9}{32}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Case 2**  $7a - 3 < 0$  and  $\therefore \left(b - \frac{1}{2}\right), \left(c - \frac{1}{2}\right) \leq 0 \therefore \left(b - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(c - \frac{1}{2}\right) \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow bc - \frac{b+c}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \geq 0 \stackrel{a+b+c=1}{\Rightarrow} bc - \frac{1-a}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow bc - \frac{1-2a}{4} \geq 0 \\
 & \Rightarrow (7a-3)\left(bc - \frac{1-2a}{4}\right) \leq 0 \Rightarrow bc(7a-3) \leq \frac{(7a-3)(1-2a)}{4} \text{ and then :}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc - \frac{9}{32} \stackrel{\text{via (m)}}{=} \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 32bc(7a-3) + 23}{32} \\
 & \leq \frac{32(3a^2 - 3a) + 8(7a-3)(1-2a) + 23}{32} = \frac{-(4a-1)^2}{32} \leq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc \leq \frac{9}{32} \therefore$  combining both cases,

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 4abc \leq \frac{9}{32} \forall a, b, c \in \left[0; \frac{1}{2}\right] \wedge a + b + c = 1,$$

" = " iff  $\left(a = \frac{1}{2}, b = c = \frac{1}{4}\right)$  or  $\left(b = \frac{1}{2}, c = a = \frac{1}{4}\right)$   $\left(c = \frac{1}{2}, a = b = \frac{1}{4}\right)$  (QED)